

Premium List.

In addition to the published Premium List, Mrs. H. P. Russell, of this city, received the premium for best specimen of Rouen Ducks.

Mrs. J. M. McLehman received the award for Rustic Masonic Work.

The New York Tribune and indeed all the representative journals of Northern Radical sentiment, justly approve the declaration of martial law and suspension of habeas corpus in South Carolina, great over the arrests that are being so cruelly and wantonly made, urge the Executive to further outages, and invoke all venal fories upon the heads of the victims of Federal license. May it not be that, some day or other, they will be themselves in the woful case of the conjurer, mentioned by Coleridge, who, with infinite zeal and pains, called up the devils to do something for him? They came at the word, thronging about him, groaning and howling, and dancing, and whisking their long tails in diabolic glee; and when they had accomplished his bidding, he said: "I pray you, my friends, be gone down again!" At which the devils, with one voice, replied—

"Yes, yes! we'll go down! we'll go down! But we'll take you with us to sink or to drown!"

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser indulges in a heartless and insulting caricature of the helpless and suffering people of some counties of South Carolina, who are now being ridden down and trodden down under the heel of lawless military despotism. It seeks to travesty, with brutal glee at the oppression and cruelty which so naturally and strongly develop the feeling, the tenderest emotion of the human heart,—marital affection. It speaks of "their (the people's) gross ignorance of law and its consequences, and, above all, the devoted attachment these poor devils have for their pretty-faced wives and chattering children," and adds:

"There is no people in the world among whom the marital passion is so strong and so absolute in its identity. They cannot be driven from home, or if hunted down in neighborhood vandals, they 'come out in the night,' and creep to their cabins at night for the happiness of a meeting. But they know neither religion nor law. They are trained to that of violence, and law has no meaning to them except as a rumor of a far distant power, which they never understand. They are mere human animals, so far without a conscience that they can hardly be said to know what is a crime."

If it were true that the unfortunate people, thus harried and persecuted, were of the ignorant and besotted condition described, it would still be to their credit that, in marital and conjugal fidelity, at least, they rise superior to the vaunted civilization and refinement, the Pharisaical morality, of some other localities. But, as the Baltimore Sun justly observes, these infamous remarks are applied to the people of a large section of South Carolina, formerly wealthy, and bearing themselves with noble fortitude under accumulating misfortunes,—whose free-handed, elegant and graceful hospitality the best travelers from the North were once fervid in acknowledging!

Colts of the Empire.

As we have heretofore stated, we think that all the indications point to the certain renomination of the present military President. Grant, himself, hoots at any other possibility; while his organ virtually defies opposition.

Grant having thus determined to be renominated, the organ aforesaid says that it will require not less than ten thousand Federal troops, distributed through the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in those States in 1872. The excuse for an increase of the standing army—that foe of Republican government and badge of Empire—is invented by Grant's present war upon the helpless people of South Carolina. Thenceforward, it will be easy to control nominating Conventions, as Grant did the Republican Convention at New Orleans by cannon and bayonets. The same instrumentalities will be effective in controlling ballot boxes. The people of the country at large, have lost the spirit of their fathers, that startling developments seem not to impress or move them.

The University.

With regard to the University of the State, a principal objection to its success is its pecuniary embarrassments, for which, as far as I can judge, the present board of trustees are in no wise responsible. The principal debt, amounting to about sixty thousand dollars, was incurred, and a mortgage made to secure the same before they came into office. In 1868 the patronage of the institution was so small that only one hundred students. Prior to this time, however, the principal portion of its endowment had been lost by unfortunate investments. Until the institution is relieved from debt, and its property from incumbrance, there can be but little hope of its success or usefulness. In my opinion an honest and faithful effort was made to lift the University from the condition in which it was found at the close of the late war. This met with little or no favor from the class of persons by whom it was crushed. They have not aided the officers in their efforts to build it up. Public opinion has been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations, and by violent appeals through a partisan press. Those who would have patronized it were threatened with social ostracism. The young were deterred from entering its halls, and parents very naturally hesitated to compel the attendance of their sons; and now the cause of their failure is imputed by some to the trustees and faculty.

The foregoing is an extract from the message of Gov. Caldwell to the Legislature, and it is obnoxious to the loyal maxim, "suppresso veri, suggestio falsi." Does Gov. Caldwell really believe that there is an intelligent man in North Carolina who will agree with him in assigning as the true cause of the destruction of the University those which he enumerates? What do Chief Justice Pearson and Mr. Lassiter, two of the Trustees, whose sons, we believe, have been at Princeton, say to it? "Those who would have patronized it were threatened with social ostracism!" What a sentence to be found in a Governor's Message! (By the way, why have not those who complain of "threats" of this kind, ostracized the threateners?) But, without asking the Governor for the evidence on which he bases his wretched allegation and admitting the truth of it, why was it so? Did the Alumni and friends of the University refuse to send their sons there and "threaten" other

people with social ostracism because their venerable Alma Mater was in debt and its property encumbered? Would not that have furnished an additional stimulus to them to send their sons there, if they were able, and there was no serious obstacle in the way?

Al! but, says His Excellency, "public opinion has been moulded against it by the most unscrupulous misrepresentations and by violent appeals through a partisan press." Without asking the Governor whether he alludes to the frantic appeals of President Pool (oh—h) for students—somebody, anybody, to go there and drink freely out of that Picarian spring without money and without price; or to the infamous publications made by his party friends in and out of the Board of Trustees—such as the "Legislative Address" and certain articles in the Raleigh Standard—let us assume that he refers entirely to the editorials and communications which have appeared in relation to the University, in the Conservative papers of the State, we would like to know if the mere naked facts, in the history of that murdered institution, are not of themselves sufficient to have produced the state of things complained of without the aid of "unscrupulous misrepresentation," or "violent appeals" through any channel?

The late President, Gov. SWAIN, was not the equal of D'Israeli, but the step down from him to Sol. Pool was enough to break the neck of any institution in the land. And, as to the Trustees, when the present Board was substituted for that glorious body of the truest and best men of the State who were kicked out in order to make room for them, the doom of the University was sealed. It was because the University was degraded in every way that the people would not support it, and for no other reason; and just so long as it continues to be so, they will continue to send their sons elsewhere to be educated. Indeed, with the exception of McIver, the late corps of "professors" could not educate anybody. That thing was out of the question, and it had not been so melancholy a subject the status of the University would have been very ridiculous. Gov. Caldwell ought to be ashamed to try to shift the responsibility for this disgrace from the shoulders of his friends, who are the real criminals, to the backs of the true people of the State. It is a gross injustice. More than this it is rank insolence to call the people to task for not patronizing an institution for which, so long as it remains in its present hands, they have a sovereign contempt.

The Governor does make one recommendation, however, which we heartily endorse, viz: that the University shall be closed until more prosperous times. Yes, let the worn steps, the wide corridors and the stained walls reverberate no more with the joyous sounds that were heard there for three-quarters of a century, but let silence wrap her mantle around them until "more prosperous days," and may God send that season soon.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., OF NORTH CAROLINA.—On Thursday last, 23d inst., at Goldsboro, N. C., the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of N. C., was re-organized, and the following officers installed by D. D. G. S. Wm. L. Smith, of the Grand Lodge of the United States:

R. A. Watson, of Tarboro, M. W. G. Patriarch.

Philip Theim, of Raleigh, M. E. H. Priest.

W. J. Yopp, of Wilmington, R. W. G. S. Warden.

A. McCabe, of Tarboro, R. W. G. J. Warden.

R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, R. W. G. Scribe and Treasurer.

Peter Adams, of Greensboro, G. Guide.

J. A. Davis, of Tarboro, G. Sentinel.

The Grand Master of the State and others, entertained the Encampment with addresses, and we are pleased to learn that the Order in the State is in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the third Wednesday in July, 1872.

The following Encampments, being a majority of those in the State were represented, as follows:

Campbell Encampment, W. J. Yopp, Parole; " " Peter Adams, Talloiah; " " W. H. Clark, Repton; " " R. A. Watson, McKee; " " Phil. Theim.

There were also several P. C. P.'s from various Encampments.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FREMONT.—Col. S. L. Fremont, for many years past identified with the interests of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, has resigned his position of Engineer and Superintendent of that road, and will henceforth devote all of his energies to furthering the prosperity of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, of which he has also been the Superintendent for more than a year past. Capt. John F. Divine, for a long time past an earnest and efficient servant of the Company, has been chosen by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy made by Col. Fremont's resignation.

Of the retiring Superintendent we can only say that he is known from New York to New Orleans as one of the most efficient railroad men in the country, and the entire public will regret to hear of his having severed his connection with the Weldon Road. His earnest and well directed labors have done much towards securing the prosperity of that great commercial line. To the Charlotte Road he will carry the experience of a life time and the energetic and enterprising mind that is needed to help save the future of a road that is destined to be of such vast importance to our city and State.

Capt. John F. Divine, Col. Fremont's successor, is a gentleman of large experience, and of a skillful and practical mind. He is thoroughly acquainted with every part of the road which he is to Superintend, and we think that the choice of the Board of Directors has fallen upon one who will be fully able to carry out their views in regard to the management of the line. A practical machinist and engineer, he will be the better able to regulate the labors of those over whom he has been placed in control.

From the Raleigh Sentinel of Legislature of North Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a resolution asking the Governor to inform the State if any report had been made to him by the commission on the Western N. C. Railroad, provided by the act of 21st March, 1870; and that the Governor also inform the Senate if said commission have regularly made reports in pursuance of said act.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution introduced a bill to amend section 7, chapter 43 of the Revised Code concerning entries of vacant lands. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Also a bill to allow entries of vacant lands for a term of years, to be determined by the time of year. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Worth introduced a resolution calling on the Governor to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of the commission on the Western N. C. Railroad, adopted.

The President announced no business on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1871.

By Mr. Stradwick: A resolution in reference to the State debt, instructing the judiciary committee to prepare and report a bill looking to the repudiation of the State debt, referred.

The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, The State debt is now greater than the people of the State can pay without ruin, and the circumstances attending its creation, the manner of its application clearly show that the people of the State are not in sympathy with the people of the State, but were in fact strangers elected under the bayonet; and

Whereas, These so-called representatives have expended over thirty millions of money for the ostensible purpose of building certain railroads, but with the real purpose of enriching themselves and their friends; and

Whereas, Of the enormous sum so voted barely a half million has been expended on said railroads, the remainder having been embezzled; and

Whereas, It becomes our duty clearly to indicate our purpose regarding this debt; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States compelled the repudiation of what was commonly known as the "war debt" due almost entirely to our people, and contracted for the best and holiest purpose, therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to prepare and introduce at as early a day as possible, a bill to provide for the repudiation of the entire debt of the State.

By Mr. Justice: A resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate the charges of fraud against the public printer; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Houston: A bill to reduce and fix the per diem of the members of the present General Assembly; referred. [The bill gives the presiding officer \$5 per day; members \$4; principal and assistant clerks \$5; enrolling and engrossing clerks \$4; door-keeper and assistant door-keeper \$4. The mileage is fixed at 10 cents.]

Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, introduced a resolution instructing the fraud and corruption commission to investigate the alleged frauds in the public printing.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rules were suspended and the resolution was taken up and discussed.

After some discussion, Mr. Justice's amendment was adopted and the resolution passed its several readings.

By Mr. Womack: A bill to amend the act for the protection of mechanics and laborers' wages; referred.

Mr. Johnston, of Bannock, offered some thirteen bills amending various sections of the Constitution; they were all referred.

By Mr. Womack: A bill to re-enact the act entitled, an act to correct certain provisions in the proceedings in the jurisdiction of the courts in special proceedings—chapter 108, laws of 1870-'71. Referred.

The Chair announced Messrs. Jones, of Caldwell, Justice and Martin, as the House branch of the Joint Committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the public printing.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, presented the memorial of H. P. O. Wilson, of Baltimore, Md., a holder of bonds of the State to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, which he proposes to compromise for less than twelve thousand, on the basis of sixty cents on the dollar for bonds purchased before the war, and forty cents for those purchased in 1865-'68.

Mr. Graham hoped this petition would receive respectful consideration, it being the first offer on the part of creditors to compromise with the State. He moved the memorial be referred to the Committee on Finance with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to be entitled "An act concerning the Chatham and Anson County, N. C. Railroad," to incorporate the said company, passed Feb. 15th, 1871. [The act proposes to change the name of the company to that of the "Raleigh and Angus A. R. L. Railroad Company," authorizes the said company to build a line of railroad from the South Carolina line, in the direction of Augusta, Ga., as may be deemed most eligible; and to locate and construct such branch road or roads, not exceeding in each case one hundred miles in length from the line of the main line, and to increase of capital stock not exceeding five millions of dollars; authorizes the Raleigh & Anson Company, or any other railroad company connecting therewith, to subscribe to or purchase stock, and such company so purchasing shall be empowered to issue mortgage bonds for the amount of such purchase, and may purchase or endorse the mortgage bonds of the Raleigh and Anson R. R. Company; the said company shall at any time discharge the bonds of the Chatham & Anson R. R. Co., deposited with the public treasurer, by substituting in lieu thereof any bonds of the State heretofore issued to the Chatham Company, &c. &c.] Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution calling upon the committee of finance for a detailed classified statement of the public debt. The resolution was passed.

The exact character of the debt and the General Assembly to come to some amicable settlement of the debt. This he regarded as the most important business of the session.

Mr. Graham favored the resolution. In the course of his remarks he stated that he would be willing for the bondholders to take the State's stock in the N. C. Railroad, provided they took an equal number of shares in the Atlantic Road and the Western N. C. Road. He threw this out as a matter for reflection and with a view to invite creditors to a statement of any proposition they may have to make.

Mr. Worth concurred with Mr. Graham. The debt of the State could never be paid otherwise than by means of the State's

stock in her public works. For himself he would never vote a dollar to pay the State debt, but he would vote a dollar to pay the State's stock in her public works.

Mr. Stradwick would not go so far as Mr. Worth in regard to the State's stock. He would vote a dollar to pay the State's stock in her public works, but he would not vote a dollar to pay the State's stock in her public works.

Mr. Gilmer concurred in a declaration of what he termed the debt of the State— which included all the State's obligations, but not the debt of the State's stock.

Mr. Worth desired to be understood correctly, and repeated that he would never vote a dollar to pay the public debt of the State's stock, but he would vote a dollar to pay the State's stock in her public works, and that that member's own constituency had no right to do so; that this House was the only body under the sun that was qualified to judge of the qualifications of its members, &c.

Pending final action,

THE SPECIAL ORDER

was announced by the chair, to wit: the resolution of Mr. Welch in regard to the election of a U. S. Senator.

The clerk read the resolution, when Mr. Welch said that, while he thought it eminently proper that the House should adopt the course indicated in the resolution, yet, to free himself of the charge of being prostrate, and to allow more time to Gov. Vance to gain the seat to which he had been elected, he would move the postponement of the consideration of the resolution until the 12th of December.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Caldwell, the consideration of the special order was postponed for five minutes, and the matter of the New Hanover Radical meeting resolutions was resumed.

Mr. Jones of Caldwell, moved the previous question on his motion to reject the petition (2). The call for the previous question was sustained. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to reject failed by the following vote: yeas 43; nays 53.

The petition was read.

Mr. Robinson said that he had first been inclined to receive the petition and give it a hearing, though his vote did not accord with this first statement. The charges contained in the document were vague and indefinite. The resolutions were drawn up in this city and scattered broadcast throughout the State. He had no favor for criminals or the authors of crime, and if any gentleman has cause to think that he has been wronged by the resolutions, let him rise in his seat and make the charges direct and clear, and he would assist with all his ability. He would now move to reject the petition (2).

Mr. Martin concurred with the gentleman from Caldwell. He had no objection to the resolution, but he had no objection to the petition (2). He thought it very strange when there was statutory laws which take cognizance of such offenses as is charged against the gentleman named in the resolutions, that the matter should be lodged into this hall, &c.

Mr. Stradwick said that he had intended to say nothing more as to this matter, but when he saw gentlemen on this floor disposed to spread this infamous calumny in the records of the State, he felt a great indignation at such a course, and he must say something. He had a duty to perform to his people, a duty to himself. As he said before, he had intended leaving the matter to the House, but he now took it to some extent, in his own hands. Mr. Speaker, it is somewhat strange that all these infamous resolutions, passed simultaneously in seven or eight counties, should be identical in their charges against the same persons. He thought it was a great indignation at such a course, and he must say something. He had a duty to perform to his people, a duty to himself. As he said before, he had intended leaving the matter to the House, but he now took it to some extent, in his own hands. 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